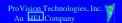




Company Background

- Unregulated Subsidiary of Hawaiian Electric Industries (HEI)
- Incorporated in June 1998 as a Distributed Generation Company
- > Initial Focus on PV Technology
- Provision of Comprehensive PV Services to Hawaii and Asia/Pacific Region (on and off-grid applications)

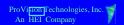




PHOTOVOLTAICS

Industry Trends:

- > Declining Prices On the Average 4% Per Year Over the Past 15 Years
- > Demand Has Grown at Approximately 25% Per Year Over the Past 15 Years (44% from 1999-2000)
- > Major Corporate Involvement (BP, Shell, Siemens)
- > \$2 Billion in Revenues in 2000; Projected to be \$10-\$20 Billion by 2010





PHOTOVOLTAICS

Product Trends:

- > Thin-Film Technologies 10% Share (lower production costs, increasing efficiencies)
- > Building-Integrated (roofing products, curtain walls, glazing)
- > AC Modules (micro inverters on each module)
- > PV/Thermal Combination Modules
- More Sophisticated Inverter Technologies Available (sine wave, utility interactive, max power point tracking)

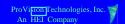
ProVision Technologies, Inc.
An HEL Company



PHOTOVOLTAICS

Future Directions:

- Village Power Systems Comprehensive Infrastructure (2 billion people without electricity)
- Incentives Supporting Grid-Tied Applications –
 Increasing Share (government subsidies, tax credits, buy-down programs, net metering)
- Rapid Addition of New Production Facilities (200 MW in 1999 to 250 MW in 2000)
- New Technology Approaches Imply Further Cost Reductions





Why install a net metered photovoltaic system?

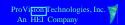
- > State and Federal tax credits available
- > Residence and business applications
- > A limited-time offer
- > Power available during blackouts
- Going "green"





Challenges to going solar electric

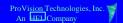
- > Large initial purchase price
- > Long payback period
- "Won't it be cheaper if I wait?"
- > Beauty in the eye of the beholder
- > Photovoltaics as rocket science





Net Metering in Hawaii

- > Signed into law June 2001
- > For small-scale (10 kW and less) renewable energy systems connected to the electric grid
- HELCO, HECO, MECO and Kauai Electric required to "pay" net metered system owners retail rate for kilowatt hours fed into the grid
- > Spinning the electric meter backwards





The State's first net metered solar electric system

- > Business/residence above Kawaihae
- > (48) BP Solar 150-watt single-crystal silicon modules = 7.2 kW peak power
- > Typical daily consumption = 90 kWhs
- > Solar to supply ~ 30+ kWhs per day
- > Back-up power during outages
- "I've waited 10 years to do this." Lana Plum

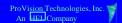




Economics of Commercial Grid-Connected PV

Assumptions:

- > System Life: 30 years
- > Electric Rate Inflation: 3.6% (avg. of past 10 years)
- > Solar Insolation (Kona): 22% capacity factor
- > Inverter Replacement: 15 years
- Maintenance Costs: \$100/10 kW/year
- > PV degradation: .7% per year
- > 35% State Tax Credit

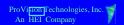




Economics of Commercial Grid-Connected PV

Assumptions:

- > 10% Federal Tax Credit
- > 4% Capital Goods Excise Tax Credit
- > MACRS Accelerated Depreciation
- 2 Perspectives: Untaxed and Taxed Incentives/Energy Savings
- > Systems Paid for Without Loan

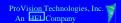




Economics of Residential Grid-Connected PV

Assumptions:

- > System Life: 30 years
- > Electric Rate Inflation: 4.4% (avg. of past 10 years)
- > Solar Insolation (Kona): 22% capacity factor
- > Inverter Replacement: 15 years
- > Maintenance Costs: \$100/10 kW/year
- > PV degradation .7% per year
- > State Tax Credit Limited to \$1,750
- > Financing @ 7% for 360 months

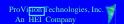




Economics of Residential Grid-Connected PV

Case Study: 4.3 kW_{AC} System without Batteries

- > System Cost: \$10/watt = \$43,000 + Tax
- > Utility Electric Cost: 21.5¢/kWh
- > Annual KWh Production: 8,287 kWh
- > Payback Period: 18 years
- > 30-year Savings: \$46,843
- Adding Solar Thermal and C.F. Lamps: 15-year Payback Period





HELCO's Second Net Metered System

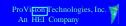
- > Mehring residence, Waikoloa Village
- > (20) BP Solar 150-watt modules = 3 kW peak power
- > Sunny Boy 2500U inverter first in state
- > Total daily kWh consumption (approx. 14 kWh) of home to be met by PV system
- → Jeff and Tamiyo wanted to supply 100% of their family's power needs from solar – a "first adopter" not driven by payback period





Battery-based vs. Battery-less

- Battery-based system = power available during utility interruptions
- > Battery-based system = higher cost and lower efficiency
- > Battery-less system = simpler, quicker installation
- Battery-less system = lower cost and higher efficiency





HELCO Kailua-Kona Engineering Office

- > Grid-connected, highly visible system
- > Educating the public
- > Original design: (36) BP Solar 150-watt modules (5.4 kW peak power) with Trace SW5548 inverter and with 5 kWh AGM battery storage
- > Nasty news from Northbrook
- > AEI to the rescue

